THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

THE ALLAHABAD HERALD has the following regarding the ex-Gaekwar Mulhar Rao:

After the lapse of nearly five years, the question of the legality of the deposition by the Government of India of Mulhar Rao, ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, bids fair to be revived, and it likely to be brought before the public in a somewhat roundabout manner, Mr. M. D. Cavanagh, LL.D., Barrister-at-law, we are told, is to go out to this country for the purpose of prosecuting a suit for the recovery of no less than [illegible] millions sterling, which, so the story goes, belong to the heirs of the ex-Gaekwar. This immense sum of money is, it is said, in the possession of the Government of India, having formed the dowries of Mulhar Rao's several queens, but how it came into the possession of the authorities, and why they have retained it does not appear. The suit which it is proposed to bring will involve the question of the Gaekwar's deposition, and the interest felt in the matter is said to be very great, so much so that Dr. Cavanagh has been retained by no less than twenty thousand residents of the Baroda State, who have evidently got up a subscription for the purpose of defraying the necessary legal expenses.

THE SAME paper says:

The death is announced of Oo Chaik, the Burmese nobleman whom King Theebaw sent at the head of an Embassy to the Government of India but who was detained at Thayetmyo and ultimately sent back, as the late Viceroy refused to receive the Embassy. As is usual in similar cases, foul play is suspected. Theebaw, it is said, was very much displeased with the old chief, both on account of the diplomatic mission with which he was entrusted having failed, and in consequence of the assistance which he was believed to have afforded the Nyoung Oke Prince, and, after the style of Henry II., His Burmese Majesty one day expressed a wish never to see Oo Chaik's face again. The popular belief is that some myrmidon of the Code, on hearing of the King's wish, poisoned Oo Chaik, but certain it is that his funeral took place on the following day. History thus repeats itself in remote corners of the earth. Oo Chaik was the Burmese chief whom Archibald Forbes alluded to as "Pio Nono."

THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANY for August gives the following anecdote in a biographical sketch of the late Baboo Gopeemohun Tagore, grandfather of our illustrious townsman the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotcendramohun Tagore:

On the occasion of the marriage of his two younger sons, it so happened that there was continuous rain for three or four days, thus preventing the usual processions. An up-country Pundit, who often visited Gopee Mohun, offered to stop the rains by certain religious incantations. Gopee Mohun promised to give him a handsome present if he succeeded.

The Pundit performed his incantations, but the rain ceased not.

"How now," said Gopeemohun to him "you have performed your incantations, but the rain falls just as before."

"Sir" said the Brahmin, I undertook to stop the rain from falling from the clouds, but the water already loosened from the clouds cannot be sent back, and must come down. Wait till that has all reached the earth and the rain will cease."

Gopeemohun laughed, and said in reply, "Friend, although you have not earned your reward by your incantations, yet I will give it to you for your ready wit," and so he gave the priest the promised present.

THE DELHI GAZETTE writes: "The oddity of the reasons sometimes assigned for suicides in Bombay has often been commented upon. Dr. Blaney held three inquests on Sunday on suicides in Bombay, in one of which "a Parsee lad" is said to have hanged himself, because his mother refused to allow him to go to Bassein. In another case the deceased, "a Parsee servant," poisoned himself in consequence of his master having reprimanded and fined him for spoiling a pair of spectacles!" We see no oddity in the reasons assigned. Suicides as a rule are committed by persons of soft brain, women and young men, who have not strength of mind enough to bear the pressure arising from adverse circumstances, domestic calamaties, and the sufferings incidental to incurable bodily ailments. People of delicate nerves, which are not unfrequently shaken by acerbities in social and domestic relationships, also commit suicides. In this part of the country most part of the women who commit suicides do so on account of disagreement either with their husbands or such female members of their husband's family from whom they expect indulgence, protection and tender treatment. Young men and young women are seen to commit suicides because, their guardians and protectors stand in the way of their childish and ruinous gratifications.

THE SAME PAPER refers to an opinion of Mr. Darwin accounting for the general beauty of the English Upper Class, which the author of the Evolution Theory says, is due to their constant selection of the more beautiful women of all classes. There is nothing deep in the opinion quoted, but it involves a prineiple which deserves consideration. We think that, if in the present constitution of civilized society, it were possible to ignore rank and fortune and the seductive attractions of pecuniary gain, in the choice of our wives, if men were less influenced by fancy and more by reason and judgment, it would be possible to effect a large improvement in the human rabe physically and intellectually.

THE RUMOUR regarding the Marquis of Hartington's intended visit to India is contradicted.—His Lordship's visit would be contingent upon the consent of the cabinet of which he is a member.

TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Maroorha, a village within 7 or 8 miles of Maimaree in the Burdwan District, says that, the village, which, like all others, pay the usual cesses and bear their share of the Government revenue, does not enjoy the ordinary benefit of even a mud raised road, and this because its residents composed of some ignorant Brahmans and most part of cultivators cannot cry to draw attention of the authorities. There is one road there, and that is submerged in water as soon as the rains commence. They do not want a good metalled road, but a tollerably raised mud-road which may be periodically repaired. The local authorities may levy special contributions for the work, and the Zemindar may be called upon to bear his share of the cost.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Cuttack remarks with regret:

That circumstances have made it impossible for bonafide natives of Orissa to obtain admission into the recognized grades of the public service. They have no friends nor interest enough at head quarters where their cause may be espoused by any influential person from a pure sense of justice. The departure of Mr. Commissioner Ravenshaw has been a great blow to the interest of Orissa and Oryas.

In illustration of what has been remarked above one case of recent occurence may be cited. In 1878 when Baboo Koomudnath Mookerji, first grade Sub-Deputy Collector was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Collector, the Government telegraphed to the Commissioner of Orissa to appoint a Orya, or a naturalized Orya, in his place. The Commissioner, without making any previous enquiries himself, asked the Collector of Cuttack to make the nomination, and that officer selected his treasurer Baboo Kartickchunder Roy Chowdhary, but there was at the time an Orya in the Commissioner's Office whose claims deserved prior consideration, but he had no one to back him. During Mr. Ravenshaw and Mr. Beame's incumbency they used to select competent persons for Sub-Deputy Collectorships either from their own office or from those of the Collector's. Mr. Commissioner Smith left the nomination wholly in the hands of Collectors. How far Mr. Ravenshaw's plan of action was right may be judged from the success with which Babu Bonomally Sing and Babu Nundokissore Dass, have discharged their duties. They are both Oryas and were selected by Mr. Ravenshaw for the Subordinate Executive Service. The first is now the manager of the Dhenkul estate and the second Assistant Superintendent of the Gurjat Mehals. To prevent jobbery and secure the selection of competent Oryas for important Government appointments, a return should be called for by Government from the Commissioner, to be submitted quarterly or half-yearly, showing the names of Oryas and naturalized Oryas in the service of the State on the receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards, the name of office they hold, date of appointment, present pay and qualifications.

WE HAVE received the following communication from the Government of Bengal:

The master of the ship "Cedric the Saxon," which has lately arrived in the Port has reported that on the 19th June last when sailing by Inaccessible Island in the Tristan da Cunha group he observed a large fire apparently a bonfire burning on shore. Owing to the very heavy sea running at the time and a fresh gale blowing he was unable to lay by until daylight and ascertain the cause of the fire. Inaccessible Island is 23 miles south west of Tristan da Cunha and is uninhabited. On Tristan da Cunha there are a few inhabitants. The master's report has been submitted to the Government of India for communication to the Home Authorities with a view to measures being taken to rescue any shipwrecked people who may be on the Island.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:—"The *Gujarat Mi ra* gives what it considers an instance of the arrogance of Europeans in the Mofussil. A meeting of the local Library was held some time ago at Ahmedabad, A Mr. Peg (?) proposed the first resolution which happened to be lost by a large majority. Hereupon Mr. Peg and the whole tribe of fire-eating Anglo-Saxons left in high dudgeon, threatening vehemently 'we'll see how you get on.' Amongst those who left in this mood is said to be the Session Judge, Mr. Philpotts, Chairman of the meeting for the time being. One cannot sufficiently reprobate such childishness. It affords a very bad precedent. But we are glad the native gentlemen of Ahmedabad were equal to the occasion. The chair was voted to a resident citizen and the proceedings of the meeting smoothly carried through. Several public spirited citizens at once promised to make good the pecuniary loss entailed by the secession of the European Members."

THE SAME PAPER curiously confounds *Shikari*, a person given to field sports, with the professional hunter of game who earns his living by chase. It says: "Writing of the recently promulgated Game laws, the *Loke Mitra* thinks that the love of manly sports is dying out amongst Natives of India. Amongst the causes the 'people's friend' gives three—general poverty, enhanced duty on fire arms &c. and the Arms and Jungle acts. These three causes, says *Loke Mitra* are effectual deterrents to the Native shikari; the European is not much inconvenienced by them.' But it is just the professional Native *Sikari* who is most destructive of the bird-game, and whose havoc the Game Bill seeks very properly to check." But who abets the offence? Is it not the European love of game-birds at dinner that offers the highest premium to the havoc? Neither the vegetenarian Hindu nor the flesh-eating Moslem would have interfered with the harmless denizens of the forest and the field. The greatest enemies to the pheasants of the Himalayas are the "summer birds" of Simla, though it may not be pleasant to some to admit the fact.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

THE DELHI GAZETTE quotes the following from the *Athenæum*:

Prof. Baeyer has, discovered and patented a method of obtaining artificial indigo, which is to be worked on a commercial scale by the Baden Aniline Company. The indigo is obtained from chloride of insatine, which is produced from benzole.

It will be long before the Indigo is supplanted by an artificial dye. The talk is many years old.

THE SAME PAPER says that two eggs of the great Auk, discovered in an old private collection in Edinburgh, were sold by Mr. J. C. Stevens on Friday, the 2nd instant and fetched £100 and 102 guineas respectively. Men with more money than they know how to use it, cannot but be silly.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE says that a diamond digger in the Dutoitspan mine, South Africa, has just sold out his ground: it realized £35,000. The same ground five years ago was abandoned as worthless. Without the area we can form no idea of the enormity of the value paid.

THE DUSSERAH vacation of the North West Provinces High Court commences on the 6th September and ends on the 6th November, both days inclusive.

THE MADRAS STANDARD mentions that the Government of India has accorded sanction to the estimate of Rs. 24,212 for providing an efficient water-supply at the Trichinopoly Station of the South India Railway from the Wyacondan channel fed by the river Cauvery.

THE DARJILING NEWS says that "when passing through Kurseong on Saturday, the Lieut-Governor went through the Bazar, and decided on a divertion of the Cart-road through the village above the present track, leaving the latter for the tramway line. As the line at present runs through the Bazar, both the road and train traffic could hardly have been carried on without accident." What amount of red-tapeism would be saved if District Officers imitated the example of their chief in seeing the country with their eyes open as they pass marking and noting the defects in the roads and hedges and making tracks for improved lines of communication.

WITH REGARD to the weather at Darjiling the same journal says: "Heavy and almost continuous rain has fallen in the district during the week. A correspondent writing from the neighbourhood of Punkabaree says:—We are having beastly weather nothing but rain—up to yesterday 108 inches 14 cents have fallen-Sun would do us all a deal of good down here." Again: "During the heavy rain at the beginning of the week, a portion of a house situated on the side of the hill above the Eastern Mall Road was seriously injured by landslip. Fortunately no lives lost."

IT IS STATED, says the *Englishman*, that Lord Ripon intends to institute a careful enquiry into the grievances of the Indian Medical Service.

THE SAME PAPER hears that there is much sickness at Simla, and that nearly everybody is, more or less,

unwell. The general unhealthiness of the place is due to the prevalence of fever. Simla with all its improvements has, we believe, ceased to be a sanitarium.

THE MOVEMENTS of Colonel Gordon are thus described: He arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd July and proceeded to Canton on the 5th instant and visited the Viceroy, returning to Hongkong on the 7th, when he accepted the hospitality of His Excellency Governor Hennessy. On the 9th instant he left Hongkong for Shanghai, and will go from thence to Peking to see H. E. Li. Hung-chang. Colonel Gordon has received a year's furlough, and his mission to China is said to be merely a visit of pleasure, but he intends to advice the Viceroy of Chilli strongly to avoid coming to a rupture with Russia. He disclaims any intention of entering the Chinese service.

THE HERALD of Allahabad surmises that the Premier may be favorable to the proposal of disestablishing the church in India. India should agitate.

THURSDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES that, "in former days every village had its Mandal whose duty, amongst others, was to look after the construction and maintenance of village roads. These Mandals by their position in the village, had power to induce owners of land to set apart slips of lands over field for communication. These were connected with public roads for which no rent was payable; cultivators encroaching on these roads were liable to be fined by the Mandal, and to repair and restore the path encroached upon. In these days of railway communication and metalled roads, when the general public enjoy every facility for traffic, the difficulties of inter-village communication are inconveniently increasing. Every field around a village is cultivated and there is no track or even a foot-path left for passengers and carts to go from one village to another, unless one incurs the risk of damages for injuring cornfields. Should not the Road Cess Committee open out such paths for communication in all seasons, by purchasing lands from the zemindars? We do not want metalled roads, a mere mud road is all that is wanted."

AN ASSAM correspondent writes that the Government of India has rejected the petition of the Assam zemindars to level down the land revenue received from them to the scale of the Bengal zemindars. Though there may be valid reasons for not heeding the prayer for the reduction of land revenue, were not the Assam Zemindars entitled to some consideration as regards their prayer for giving them some relief in regard to the assessment for the local rates?

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR pays the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Gunnesh Wassudev Joshi:

> The death of such a man as Gunnesh Wassudev Joshi might well cast a heavy gloom on the Maratta community. And if we do not misinterpret the sentiment of the general public, we think the grief will be to a large extent shared by the other Indian communities. For years together has the figure of this stouthearted reformer been prominent before the public. And this sudden removal from among those in whose interest he worked with such singular devotion will therefore be the more keenly felt. As a persevering political and social agitator, and a true friend of the ryot the name of Gunnesh or Gunpatrao Joshi will remain a much loved household word in the Deccan. Possessed, in an eminent degree of the earnest indigenous patriotism of his country-men, the deceased was a thorn in the side of self-sufficient officialdom. But his character and independence had won him the friendship of a handful of genuine Englishmen, whose appreciation was no doubt as precious to him as his popularity with his own people. We have, sometimes had occasion to differ from Mr. Joshi's more pronounced political and other views. But we need not say that our esteem for him has been all the greater. Mr. Joshi seems to have done more in the course of his busy life of two score and a half than falls to the lot of much older men. He was a humble, patient, hopeful worker; and seems to have traversed the length and breadth of the country, ever ready with his advice for prince and peasant alike. He generally managed to provoke public discussion on every legislative measure in contemplation; and there is evidence on record that his services in this respect have not been immaterial. His intenseness at times led him into extravagance, such as his vow never to use any but native made cloth. We can well imagine the sturdy encourager of native art ploughing his way through august public assemblages in his coarse uncouth habiliments. This little eccentricity shows how much he felt for the material degeneration of his country. But for all his estimable foibles, Gunnesh Wassudev Joshi was a great soul, and his loss at a comparatively early age will be long mourned. We badly want men of his stamina in this nation of trimmers and hypocrites. His connection with the Sarvajanik Sabha of which he was one of the founders and most zealous supporters, amply entitles him to public recognition; and we hope the people of the Deccan at least will not hesitate to preserve in their midst the memory of the Sarvajanik Kaka, uncle of the people, as they fondly nick-named him.

It will be long before this heavy loss is forgotten by the community of which the lamented deceased was such a valued member.

THE NUMBER of visitors to the Indian Museum in the month of July last was 21,160 of whom 17,396 were native males and 3256 native females, and the rest were Europeans.

FRIDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

WE INVITE the attention of the Magistrate of Howrah to the following communication which is entitled to a hearing:

> The road from Makarda to Andul, in the district of Howrah, is in the most miserable state imaginable. The unfortunate person who has to make his way through it in this season of the year finds himself knee-deep in the mud; in some places he has to cross sheets of water varying in depth from 2 to 6 feet. The mart which lies half-way between the villages, and which supplies the villagers with food-grains and other eatables, abecomes almost inaccessible in this season. The poor people, here, in consequence of this, have to surmount great difficulties in obtaining their food. I have several times sought through the local papers, to bring this matter to the notice of the authorities, but all in vain. Have not the Howrah District Road Cess Committee got funds enough to metal the road for the use of the public? What is the use of having the Committee if this principal road is thus neglected? The Road Cess, which is levied from this district, goes on to support the roads of other districts, viz Hugli, Serampore &c., Have not the commissioners of the Howrah Municipality any voice in the matter? I earnestly hope that our worthy and popular Magistrate Mr. Buckland will take immediate steps to remedy this evil.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S special gives an estimate of the loss on our side at the battle at Kushki Nakud at 871 men of all arms and 20 officers killed and missing. The action was fought on the 27th July and lasted from 9-30 A. M. to 3 P. M. As elsewhere shown the loss was 50 per cent greater.

SEVERE thunder-storms with loss of life and floods, have visited several parts of England during the week ending 16th July.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

> We understand," that" the Bengal Government contemplates the creation of certain appointments, to be termed 'Superintendents of Wards' Estates.' There is to be one officer to each Commissioner's Division drawing pay from Rs, 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. A certain Divisional Commissioner has suggested that these appointments should be given to the Junior Civilians." Who may this magnate of a Commissioner be? Junior Civilians have ample to live upon.

The rumour wants confirmation. It would be a job if the measure is carried out.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS received by the last mail make mention of a terrible explosion of after-damp at the South Wales Colliery, at North Risca Monmouthshire, on the 15th July last which caused the death of one hundred and nineteen human beings and seventy horses. The explosion occurred at one in the morning when there was thunder and lightning.

FROM the same source we learn that the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam will, it is highly probable, accept the post of Governor of Madras, if it is definitely offered to him, but as yet he has certainly not been in a position to refuse it.

WE EXTRACT from the *Colonial Mail* the following important Parliamentary notice relating to India:

> In answer to a question from Mr. J. K. Cross, the Marquis of Hartington said the excess in the cost of the Afghan war, though not yet accurately ascertained, would evidently be so enormous that the Government had come to the conclusion that a solid and substantial portion of it ought to be borne by this country. At the same time, the general financial condition of India was not unsatisfactory, and there was nothing in the miscalculation which had occurred to justify alarm, or to render any immediate measure of relief necessary. The Government, therefore, thought it most advisable to postpone any definite proposal until they could lay all the facts before the House, and until they had decided on the form in which the relief could be most advantageously given.—M. Onslow gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the Secretary of State for India if he could state what the present and future policy of the Government was with regard to Afghanistan, and when the discussion on the Indian Budget would take place.

It will be noted that while the Indian Secretary offers to us the consolation of relief from the Imperial Exchequer, he keeps a door open for backing out. We do not know what are his reasons for saying that the condition of the Indian Finance was not unsatisfactory.

SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received a volume of Bengali poems bearing the humble title of "Bunolutta" or" creepers of the Jungles," published by Babu Jogeshchunder Banerjee. From the dedication we learn that the poems came from the pen of a Bhramin Hindu lady, daughter of Babu Doorgadas Chowdhary, a distinguished member of the Subordinate Executive Service. We have had time only to skip over a piece here and a piece there, and we are of opinion that for a zenana lady professing but imperfect knowledge of the outside world and of nature in her wild luxuriance the production is very creditable. There is a fasteful variety in the measures used, and the lines are sweet and flowing. We may say of this production that there is much poetry in the verses it contains.

THE BEHAR HERALD reports the occurrence of an accident on the Patna and Gya State Railway on the 2nd instant. It consisted in the outrailing of three carriages of the 3 P. M. downtrain. Many of the passengers were wounded; some 3 or 4 very badly.

IT IS reported on the authority of a London telegram that 5000 troops have been ordered to embark for Bombay instantly, and more will follow. Transport is reported to be ready for 20,000.

THE TOTAL value of gold and silver Imported in India during the month of June was Rs. 1,04,89,212 and the for exports Rs. 6,28,293 or the balance in favor of imports is Rs. 98,60,919.

THE ENGLISHMAN states "a notice has been issued at Kabul that six months' batta will be given to the troops, and that the native cavalry will receive compensation for their losses on service."

THE SAME journal gives it as a report that the proposed native industrial art exhibition will not be confined to Simla, but similar examinations are also to be held at the Presidency towns. In view of this enlarged scope the Committee have asked all the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors to be Vice-Patrons, and have invited a score or so of corresponding members all over the country.

WE SEE it stated that the People's Association at Dhaka have resolved to memorialise the Lieutenant Governor for the introduction of the system of election in the Dhaka Municipality.

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of our Hare Street contemporary observes: "Simla is not very lively, and the reflux of officers to the front which has begun won't improve matters. Many say that the war is coming to an end, but they don't say which end. It seems to me to be like a stick with two ends, the end nearest you being the beginning; and it must be costing now something like 40 lakhs a week, while we seem to be only fairly getting into the "shank" of the fight."

THERE WERE 183 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 31st July last, of which four were from cholera and small-fox, 57 from fevers, 15 from bowel complaints, 4 from decay and accidents, 18 from pthisis and asthma, 18 from tetanus and the rest of from other causes. The increase of deaths over those last week is 20 and it is due chiefly to the prevalence of fever. The statistics of infant mortality shew the death of 41 between the ages of 15 days and under and one year, and of persons of the age of 60 and upwards 29 died.

WE WOULD invite the attention of our readers to the Calcutta Rowing Club advertisement published in our issue of the 26th ultimo. It is perhaps not so largely known as it deserves to be, that this institution was started by young native graduates of the Calcutta Colleges who have been struggling since its foundation to maintain it with but very indifferent assistance from those who are expected to support it with zeal and animation, as it is the only institution in the country whose existence affords evidence of native capacity for manly exercise and recreation. The club has been lately throughly reorganized and its management has been now in the hands of respectable gentlemen. The members we learn contemplate to build a boat home and to send a challenge to the European Rowing Club next cold weather. One of the members has purchased a handsome four-oared out-rigged boat at a cost of Rs. 600. The Club is an honor to the youths to whose exertions it owes its existence, and we hope our countrymen will see fit to strengthen the hands of the projectors by giving countenance to the movement.

WE HAVE received No. 2 of a monthly illustrated English Journal called "Progress." It is published at Vepery for the Madras Religious Tract Society. Evidently it is a Missionary journal, but the present number is free from all meaningless twaddle which make the reading of such publications tiresome. The illustrations are neat and afford creditable specimens of wood-engraving in the East.

WE TAKE from morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 4th.—Mr. Gladstone is progressing favourably, and the fever is diminishing. After two days' debate the House of Lords last night threw out the Irish Compensation Disturbance Bill on a second reading by 282 to 51.

4th.—At 11 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Gladstone had passed another good night, and the fever and congestion of the lungs have disappeared.

6th—In the House of Commons this evening the Chief Secretary for Ireland in reply to a question said that disorders in Ireland were not apprehended, and that, though troops would occupy the districts where agrarian outrages took place, they would only replace the drafts sent to India. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question said that the great Powers, were considering what further steps should be taken on the question of the Greek Frontier.

7th—Lord Claud Hamilton, the Conservative candidate was elected yesterday for Liverpool in the place of Lord

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Ramsay by a large majority, defeating Mr. Plimsoll. Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Governor of Cape Colony. The Earl of Lytton arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. The *Orontes* and *Euphrates* troopships left Portsmouth on the 3rd and 6th respectively.

Constantinople, August 3rd.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented a collective note to the Porte concerning the Montenegrin frontier.

St. Petersburgh August 3rd.—Negotiations have been opened between the Chinese Minister and the Russian Government.

Vienna August 3rd.—The Persian Government has purchased cartridges of the Austrian Government, worth £40,000.

5th.—Mr. Gladstone is improving gradually, although weak, since the subsidence of the fever. Sixty-three Liberal members in the House of Lords voted in the Majority against the Irish Compensation Disturbance Bill.

4th.—Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor of Smyrna.

4th.—A great incendiary fire has taken place at Nijni Novgorod.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Prison Administration of British Burmah for 1879. 2. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XIII, Part 2. 3. Further correspondence relating to the Estimates for the War in Affghansthan (Parliamentary Blue-Book). 4. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India, for the month of June 1880 and the three months, 1st April to 30th June 1880. 5. The Aborigines' Friend, No. VIII. for July, 1880. 6. A Pamphlet on Mahomedan Education in Bengali. By Syud Ameer Hossein. 7. *Bonalata* or creepers of the Forest, being a collection of poem in Bengali. By a Hindu Lady. 8. Messrs. John Dickinson and Co's monthly Price List of Printing Paper, Cards, Envelopes &c., for August 1880. 9. Appeal of Mr. A Ramanath, late 4th Grade Accountant P. W. D., Mysore to the Government of India. 10. Kughul Durpana. By V. R. S. Sarma, Honorary Editor K. V. Sudha, and Secy Brahmamrita Varsini Sobha, Benares. 11. Bakya Pajjasika—or anecdotes of great men of ancient times in Hindi. By V. R. S. Sarma. 12. Nolini, a Bengali mouthly, No. 4, for Srabun 1287 B. E. 13. Prakriti, a Bengali Journal of Science and Literature. Edited by Kalliprosunno Banerjea. 14. Upahar, a Bengali monthly, Vol. I. No. 2, Edited by Rajendrakrishna Ghose. 15. Paricharika, a Bengali monthly, Vol. III, No. 3. 16. Civil Service Supply Association Limited. London, June, 1880.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of a lecture delivered at the Science Association last week:

LECT. I PROBABLE NATURE OF LIGHT.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(Delivered on August 3, 1880.)

Light may be considered objectively in itself without reference to any subjective phenomenon. The early notions about its nature were very strange and inadequate. By degrees two theories only divided the philosophers: the Emission of Newtonian and the Undulatory or wave theory. Newton supported the emission theory with his powerful and original genius, but his theory had to give way before the inexorable logic of facts. His theory required Light to travel *more* rapidly in water than in air, Young's *less* rapidly, Foucault decided the question experimentally, and his verdict was the sentence of death of the Emission theory. Let us then devote our attention exclusively to the latter. What is Light in transit from a star, e. g., towards the eye? what happens to the space intervening? The wavetheory answers: *Motion* of a special kind has passed through that space. But motion supposes a *body moved*, what is it? *Ether* or a perfectly *elastic imponderable* medium pervading the whole Universe. What kind of motion, longitudinal as in the sound-waves, or transversal? The phenomena of polarisation oblige us to say, *transversal*. Then the Lecturer demonstrated by simple principles of Mechanics that a lateral displacement of the atoms of either was necessarily propagated in a direction at right angles to their displacement. He then compared the lateral vibrations of ether to the oscillations of a pendulum, and analysing the latter came in a very simple manner to represent the wave of light by the curve called *sinusoide* and by the aid of Wheatstone's wave-apparatus represented faithfully the various movements of the atoms of ether in the act of transmitting Light.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 10th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Action of the Voltaic Current upon the Magnet. The Galvanometer.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 11th Inst., at 5 P. M.
Subject: Chlorine.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on Thursday, the 12th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: On the two leading principles of the Wave-theory: Huyghen's principle and the principle of Interference.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 13th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Saturday, the 14th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Chromium and Manganese.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

III.

IN our last article we considered the definition of "Ryot." In the present we will discuss the definition of "land." Land is thus defined:

"Land" includes woods and water thereupon when applied to land cultivated or held by a ryot, it means land used or intended to be used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, or the like. In Chapter XVIII it means (a) tenures, under-tenures, and holdings; (b) land used or let to be used for agriculture, horticulture, pasture, or other similar purpose, or for dwelling house, manufactures, or other similar buildings; and (c) rights of pasturage, forest rights, fisheries, and the like:

Explanation.—*Bastu* or homestead land is land used for agricultural purposes when it is occupied by a ryot, and together with the land cultivated by such ryot forms a single holding:

The Commission in the body of the report thus explain this new definition of "land": "Certain portions of Acts X. of 1859 and VIII. (BC.) of 1869 have been construed to apply only to land used for agricultural or horticultural purposes or the like. Whether the remaining portions are limited in their application is a broad question, which has never been settled, while some have contended that the provisions of these Acts as to the recovery of arrears of rent apply to the rent of any land, irrespective of the purpose for which it is used. It has never been doubted that the rents of tenures and undertenures are recoverable under Acts, and these commonly include much more than land used for agricultural or horticultural purposes. We have endeavoured by our definition to make this question clear for the future, and according to this definition the provisions of the Bill will be applicable to land used for all such purposes as are usual in this country. We have defined *bastu*, or homestead land, to be land used for agricultural purposes when it is occupied by a ryot, and together with the land cultivated by such ryot forms a single holding. With respect to *bastu* land occupied by non-agriculturists we have considered certain suggestions as to the hardship of persons, who have occupied such land for very many years, being liable to arbitrary ejectment and we have provided generally for land used for building purposes in Chapter VI., the provisions of which we shall notice in order." This definition of "land," as any one, who is acquainted with the conditions on which land is held by ryots in Bengal, is aware, is opposed to law, custom, and the current of judicial decisions. Dr. Field in his digest of the Rent-law says, "every tenant is bound to use the land which he held as tenant in a reasonable manner for the purpose for which it was let or has been customarily used. A ryot may not without the consent of his landlord erect a permanent building, dig a tank or execute any other work, which materially alters the condition of the land held by him, and renders it permanently unfit for agricultural or horticultural purposes." In a footnote, Dr. Field remarks, "according to English law the mere relation of landlord and tenant creates an implied obligation on the part of the tenant to manage and use the land in a husbandlike manner, according to the custom of the country. The importance of good agriculture has not yet been sufficiently understood in India to have raised questions of this nature." This is quite true. But the present legal incidents of the right of occupancy do not include the right to building a homestead upon agricultural land or digging a tank in it, or removing trees from it without the permission of the proprietor. These incidents would be, however, entirely changed by the new Rent Bill. We have seen above the definition of "land." It will include homestead land. On this point Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea in his dissent pertinently remarks: "A ryot, who wants to build a dwelling-house, invariably goes to the zemindar or his agent and rents a plot of *bastu* land for the purpose. He has to pay no fee unless he wishes to erect a brick-built house. He never meets with any difficulty in building his house, but he is well aware that he cannot, without the permission of the zemindar, build on his arable land and thus change it into *bastu*, which in several places yields less rent than arable land, and not always greater, as has been assumed. Ryots always protect themselvs by taking perpetual leases from their landlords, whenever they wish to build a substantial house or to lay out a garden. The last Administration Report shows that in 1878-79 so many as 119,015 of such leases were registered in these provinces. The provision in question is therefore altogether unnecessary, and it will be a source of great loss to the zemindar, specially by reason of the rule which lays down that the rent of *bastu* land shall not be more than 5 per centum per annum of the market value of such land. Even supposing for a moment, as has been supposed, that an occupancy holding is worth four years rent, a ryot would have simply to build a house or an out-office on a plot of arable land in order to get the rent of that plot ultimately reduced to 1-5th of what he was paying. The value of an occupancy holding, however, in many places rarely exceeds one year's rent. In such places therefore the rent of occupancy holdings converted into *bastu* would be according to the proposed rule proportionately smaller. These remarks apply with necessary modifications to the provision which gives a ryot the power to excavate tanks without the permission of the zemindar." In the actual relations between the landlord and tenant a distinction has always been made between agricultural land and *bastu* or homestead land. The ryot experiences no difficulty whatever in obtaining land for the erection of homestead, but the rent varies in different places. In some districts it is higher than the rent of agricultural lands, while in others it is lower. But the rent of homestead lands is fixed at 5 per cent. upon the market value of such lands. This is not a fair return for lands of this description in the Mofussil. It needs also be borne in mind that all occupancy ryots are not equally entitled to the same consideration. A zemindar may very fairly call upon a new comer, who by a mere user of twelve years has acquired the right of occupancy, to pay a higher rent for his homestead lands than what he would take from one, whose family has held such lands from generation to generation. But the new Bill reduces all ryots to the same dead level. The same objections apply to the right accorded to the ryot to dig a tank without the permission of the zemindar and also "to cut down and appropriate trees on his holding planted by himself or by any ryot from whom such holding derived by public or private sale, gift, device or inheritance." This provision is made in direct opposition to the decision of the High Court, which says that "a zemindar has a right to the trees grown on his land by the tenant, who, though he may enjoy the benefits of the growing timber, has no power to cut the trees down." The position of the proprietor under the new definition of land is still more aggravated by the provisions of the compensation clause, which runs as follows:

"A ryot who for a continuous period of three or more but less than twelve years has as a tenant held, or has as a tenant occupied and cultivated land other than khamar nijjote, or *Sir* land on lease for a term or year by year, shall, if evicted from land on any of the grounds mentioned in Section 26 or if he relinquishes it under Clause (b) of Section 27, be entitled to receive compensation for any improvements which he may have made on such land at any time while he held or occupied it as aforesaid.

Explanation.—The term "improvements" in this Section means works by which the cultivation of land has been lastingly facilitated, or the productive powers of land have been lastingly increased, and includes—

(a) the erection of a dwelling-house and offices suitable for the habitation of a cultivating ryot;

(b) the making of tanks, wells and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes;

(c) works for the drainage of land, or for the protection of land from floods or from erosion or other damage by water;

(d) the reclaiming, clearing or enclosing of land for agricultural purposes;

(e) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein or additions thereto;

(f) the planting of fruit trees.

The landlord, as the Bengali saying goes, will be actually drawn between the teeth of the saw

for cutting conch shells. In the first place he would have no right to stop a ryot from building a homestead upon his agricultural land, from digging a tank in it, from planting fruit trees upon it, or for executing any works which he might consider necessary, but if he (the ryot) should render himself liable to eviction, that is to say for breaches enumerated in section 26, to wit, (a) for non-payment of rent, or (b) for a breach of some condition of his lease which expressly provides that eviction shall be the penalty of such leases, or (c) for refusal to pay an increased rent demanded by his landlord, he must pay the evicted ryot compensation for the same. On the one hand the proprietor is deprived of rights, which he had hitherto enjoyed, which have been a source of gain to him, and which have been duly respected by the custom of the country and the courts of law, and on the other hand he is burdened with the liability to pay compensation to evicted ryots for the exercise of rights, which they never had before, not to say that if these are evicted it will be for their own laches or breaches. Is this, we ask, right or equitable? This is a clear case of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and something worse. For not only is the proprietor to be robbed for the benefit of the ryot, but he will be made to pay doubly when the same ryot for his own fault is ejected from his land. This is perfection of justice!

A COURT OF APPEAL FOR INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

Under this title the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderly recently read a thoughtful and interesting paper before the East India Association. The importance to the Indian public of the subject discussed by His Lordship cannot be exaggerated. The object of the paper before us is not to deal in any way with the appeals which come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and which concern cases of property alone. There are, however many other Indian cases for the final decision of which a Privy Council or Court of Appeal ought to be established. Lord Stanley says: "It has been apparent for some years that there is a necessity for some court to which Her Majesty's Indian subjects could appeal against the acts of the Indian Government; and this want has become more evident and more pressing since last year, when the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, declared that he could not enter into a subject because it had not been remitted to him by the Indian Government, and that a rule or order to that effect has been laid down by the Indian Government. Formerly many cases were brought before Parliament, and before the abolition of the East India Company it was possible for them to obtain an impartial hearing; but since the separate government has been abolished and merged in the government of the rest of Her Majesty's dominions, no case can be brought before Parliament for redress without its appearing to be of a party nature, or an attack upon the Minister." The simple truth is, that important Indian questions are not decided in Parliament on their own merits but on party grounds, and with reference to political considerations, or the convenience of Government. As appeals made to Parliament against the acts of the Indian Government are, as a rule, resultless, injustice done to Native Princes by the local authorities remain unremedied. Lord Stanley truly observes that in all cases of injustice, either to the Princes of India, or to humbler persons, the wrong commences and originates with some inferior official; and that the spirit of routine and the *esprit de corps* of bureaucracy is so strong that what is once done comes to be supported by the other officials, ascending upwards. When the aggrieved individual seeks redress in the executive department, the officer who made the first mistake, and against whom an appeal has been preferred, is called upon to a report on the case. Can this officer, Lord Stanley pertinently asks, be expected to submit to Government any facts which might tell against the decision to which he has been committed?

In advocating the establishment of a Court of Appeal for Indian grievances, Lord Stanley had, of course in view chiefly the cases which affect Native chiefs. Such cases can be broadly divided into four classes *viz.*, (1) cases of dispossessed Princes; (2) cases of disputed succession; (3) cases of disputed boundary between English territory and the territory of Native States; (4) cases arising out of the interpretation of treaties, or out of some political action. As regards the first class of cases, Lord Stanley rightly holds that even before the abolition of the East India Company, neither House of Parliament ever could be a suitable place for hearing complicated cases of the dispossessed Princes. Two such cases have occurred within the last few years. We allude, of course, to the deposition of the Nabob of Tonk and the Guikwar of Baroda. The Nabob of Tonk was accused of complicity in the murder of one of his Sirdars, and his deposition was based on the results of an *exparte* investigation conducted by an imbecile political officer, without the accused having been allowed an opportunity to clear himself from the serious charge laid to his door. The commonest day-labourer, or the veriest pickpocket caught in the act, cannot be dealt with in this fashion in British territory. Even the murderers of Chief Justice Norman and Lord Mayo, who were caught red-handed, were granted a fair trial as also every possible opportunity to establish their innocence if they could. When the late Guikwar of Baroda was accused, Lord Northbrook certainly acted wisely in not adopting the procedure which had been followed in the case of the Nabob of Tonk: but still it cannot be contended that if the cases of the Nabob of Tonk and the Guikwar of Baroda had been heard by an independent tribunal, there can be no doubt whatever that justice would have been done to the accused.

As regards the second class of cases, Lord Stanley points out that the present course of procedure in cases of disputed succession no longer commends itself to some of the eminent men who have been responsible for the Government of India. His Lordship observes:—"The Sunnuds of Lord Canning promising in cases of succession to follow Hindu and Mussulman law with the Hindus and Mussulmans respectively, make it obligatory on the Government of India to decide these questions by means of persons of judicial minds, endowed with knowledge of these codes of law; and an independent court, as commissioners appointed for a term of years would be, would carry more weight, and their decisions would be more respected, than those of commissioners named *ad hoc* for such cases as they arose. Moreover, at the time of the proclamation of the Imperial title, a Privy Council of India was instituted, and various Indian Princes and eminent men from all classes of Her Majesty's British and Indian subjects were appointed to be Privy Councillors. Were these Privy Councillorships bestowed as empty titles, or were they intended to be a reality? Some of these Privy Councillors would be the very men to be appointed to such a commission as we are considering, and the commission would then be a committee of the Indian Privy Council, and hold the same position in India as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council holds in England." The fact that the claims of Suchait Singh, the Raja of Chamba, were in the first instance rejected by a military officer, who was perfectly innocent of all knowledge of Hindu law, is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of having an independent and competent tribunal for the hearing of cases of disputed succession. It is well known that a decision given in the Political Department is very seldom reversed. Even when unjust and illegal orders are passed in the first instance, they are almost invariably upheld in the appellate courts of the Political Department. Such being the case the feudatory chiefs are entirely at the mercy of the hot-headed political officers accredited to their courts. They do everything in their power to keep the representatives of the Paramount Power in their courts in good humour, because they know very well that whatever is done by the political agent, even though it be contrary to law, custom or precedent, is irrevocable.

In cases of disputed boundary between English territory and the territory of Native States, the Government is practically a judge in its own cause. Could anything, as Lords Napier and Ettrick remarked, be more unseemly and unjust than that in these cases the Government should be in the position of judge and interested party? Coming now to the fourth class of cases, we cannot resist the temptation of quoting the following passage occurring in an article which Professor F. W. Newman contributed to the *Contemporary Review* about three years ago:—"When an Indian prince insists that he has not broken treaty, we do not allow a court of law to decide between us, as might the Court of Queen's Bench in a quarrel between the English Crown and an English duke; but our ministry makes itself the interpreter of the treaty, the judge and the avenger. If appeals be made to Parliament, the appellant finds the benches of neutral members empty, and that he is confronted there just by the very men against whom he appeals. Can this state of things be justified to our consciences? Can educated men not learn that nothing is so dishonourable as injustice and nothing so ruinous? No sacred tribunal, bound to decide for the just without reference to political considerations or convenience of the Government, is ever dreamed of in the matter of dealing with an Asiatic prince. As regards treaties made between the East India comany and Indian princes, a Supreme court of independent judges similar to the Admiralty Courts, shall authoritatively interpret them when appealed to; and the Government shall not use force against any prince in following up its own interpretation of a treaty, without the verdict of the country. This one enactment, honestly and earnestly carried out, would give an immense moral impetus to international processes of justice, and be a beginning of vast benefit." Will Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Fawcett signalise the return of the Liberals to power by doing this act of bare justice to the feudatory chiefs of India?

There are people who urge that the establishment of an independent tribunal for the decision of disputes between the Paramount Power and its feudatories would strike a blow at the authority of the Viceroy. The fallacy of this argument was very ably exposed by Major Evans Bell, in a paper on this very subject, read at a meeting of the East India Association, on the 17th of May 1876. Major Evans Bell said:

> Such a doctrine cannot be too firmly rejected. The too frequently heard official demand of despotic and indisputable power for the Indian executive must not be entertained or tolerated here. It is a demand totally opposed to sound political science, and especially opposed to the principles and conditions by which our supremacy in India was won and may still be justified. The moral superiority of British rule over that which it superseded, consists in its being a rule of law, and not a rule of self-will and caprice. This principle, which now prevails in our ordinary administration, must be made applicable to the extraordinary and highest branch of executive action. It would be a retrograde step to disturb or dispel the best lesson Great Britain has ever taught—the noble lesson of the rule of law, now rapidly finding acceptance throughout the Indian continent, in the protected States, as well as in our provinces. The people of India know perfectly well that the Governor-General is by no means "a sort of divinity on earth, able to cut off heads and confiscate property at will, like the Nawabs and Rajahs of days gone by; but that notwithstanding his exalted rank and the vast power placed in his hands, he is the creature of law and a servant of the public.

Besides, it must be borne in mind that the proceedsngs of the Home authorities have considerably lowered the prestige of the Viceroy in the estimation of the Indian people. Our countrymen must be a pack of fools if they do not know that the Governor-General of India has no longer the same authority that he had in olden days, when steam and telegraph were unknown. Lord Salisbury's imperious action with regard to the Tariff question reduced Lord Northbrook and his experienced councillors to the position of mere clerks. Lord Salisbury went so far as to depute an official from the India Office to instruct the Viceroy who, as a Baring, was a born financier, in the very elements of finance and political economy. Could any thing more calculated to strike a blow at the authority of the Viceroy of India be imagined? The establishment of a Court of Appeal for Indian grievances cannot certainly be more injurious to the prestige of the Viceroy than the deputation of Sir Louis Malet was. In dealing with Indian questions, our rulers cannot too steadily keep in view Bentham's famous remark, that it is of more consequence that justice

seem to be purely administered even than that it should be.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE DELHI AND BAREILLY COLLEGES.

Movements have been set on foot in the Upper Provinces to procure the re-establishment of the Delhi and the Bareilly Colleges, which were abolished at the beginning of 1877. Both these useful institutions, the reader may remember were broken up for alleged economical reasons. In the case of the Delhi College the government of the Panjab said it found it impossible to maintain two colleges on an adequate footing in the Province; and it was, therefore, deemed best to concentrate such resources as were available on the College at the provincial capital. In the case of the Bareilly College, Sir George Couper decided upon its abolition, because its expenditure was disproportionately large, its students costing Government Rs. 1,000 per head per annum. Whatever considerations may have dictated the breaking up of the Delhi and the Bareilly Colleges, there can be no manner of doubt that their abolition has dealt a severe blow to high education in the Upper Provinces.

Such being the case, we are exceedingly glad to observe that earnest efforts are being made to resuscitate the Delhi and the Bareilly Colleges. The Delhi movement is headed by Colonel Birch the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Division. The gallant Colonel rightly holds that "so many ancient traditions linger round this ancient foundation—ancient in comparison with British Indian institutions generally—of distinguished English administrators and successful native students, that it would be a pity to let its beneficial influences expire without a struggle to revive them." The Committee engaged in their efforts to procure the re-establishment of the Delhi College has already collected upwards of 55,000 rupees, and got promise of more subscriptions. A deputation from the Committee, headed by Mirza Soliman Shah, of the ex-royal family, lately went up to Simla to enlist the sympathies of Government on behalf of the enterprise. The deputation had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab on the 16th ultimo. Sir Robert Egerton gave an encouraging reception to the members of the deputation and in reply to their representations, said:—

> Gentlemen,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to receive you here to-day, as your presence proves how deeply the gentry of Delhi are interested in the cause of higher education. I am glad to see that your efforts to restore the Delhi College on the basis of an endowed institution have already met with a high degree of success, and I am sure that they deserve every encouragement from Government. You are aware, and have rightly stated in the address, which you have just read to me, that the reduction in the status of the Delhi College was made for imperative financial reasons only, as it was found impracticable to maintain two colleges in the province solely from provincial funds. You are also right in supposing that any really general movement, such as this appears to be, in favour of a higher and more liberal education, would meet with the warmest sympathy of Government. Now, I gather from your address that the reasons for your presence here to-day are two; *first* that your committee may be allowed to address the native Chiefs of Rajputana to enlist their sympathies and obtain subscriptions in support of the movement; and *second*, that Government should assist the movement. In regard to the first request, I understand that no objection would be made by the Government of India to an appeal to the native Chiefs for aid in the manner described. The appeal must, however, be made on behalf of the committee collectively as a body and must not proceed from any one official member or members of the committee, as such a proceeding would tend to deprive the present movement of that spontaneous character which most entitles it to the sympathy and support of those to whom the appeal would be addressed. At the same time the Agent for the Governor-General, Rajputana, must be kept informed of the proceedings of your committee in this direction. In regard to the second request, I have told you that I consider your efforts deserving of every encouragement from Government, and accordingly I would agree to give such assistance as the provincial revenues could afford in the shape of a grant-in-aid to supplement the subscriptions raised. This grant-in-aid, however, would not take the form of a capital sum, to be invested as a fund or something of the kind, but would be a fixed periodical amount, conditional upon the scheme being with this help started and maintained upon a footing which, from an educational point of view, would be sufficient to ensure the results aimed at. I would also urge upon you the necessity for unremitting exertions to raise as large an amount as possible by subscriptions from the people of Delhi themselves, and not to rely too much upon the help you may obtain from extraneous sources.

The abolition of the Delhi College has seriously affected the cause of higher education in the Punjab. The recently published educational report of the Province shows that there were 142 students receiving collegiate education in 1876-77 before the breaking up of the Delhi College; but the number of such students has now fallen to 88. There can be little doubt that this falling-off will continue until the Delhi College is re-established. Those who had set their heart upon the breaking up of the ancient institution contended that the measure, would not in any way injure the cause of higher education in the Punjab, because they said that the students from the Delhi territory would proceed to Lahore to complete their education. But time, the great vindicator of truth, has proved the utter untenableness of this contention. Even Colonel Holroyd, the head of the Punjab Education Department, is now convinced that the assumption, that the students from the Delhi territory would go to the provincial capital to prosecute their studies was a mistake. We have always thought that the Chiefs of Rajputana ought to contribute liberally towards the re-establishment of the Delhi College. There is scarcely a single state in that province which has not derived some benefit from the late Delhi College, and which would not benefit by the revival of that institution. In many of the states of Rajputana some of the most important appointments are filled by the *alumni* of the Delhi College. We earnestly hope that the appeal of the Committee engaged in efforts to procure the re-establishment of the Delhi College to the Native Chiefs of Rajputana for subscriptions in support of the movement, will be liberally responded to.

The movement to procure the revival of the Bareilly College is headed by Lala Lachmi Narian, the well-known Banker of that city. The Bareilly College was not such an ancient institution as the Delhi College. But it had been in existence for nearly 40 years, and it was broken up in the midst of a useful career. The residents of Bareilly have appointed committees, and sub-committees, and have already collected a subscription of Rs. 10,000. They propose that all ex-students of the College should give a month's salary. This proposal seems to us to be very reasonable; and we hope it will be cordially accepted by all whom it concerns. There are special reasons why a College should be maintained at Bareilly. The Bareilly College was the only institution for higher education within the reach of the inhabitants of Rohilkhand and the intervening people of the hilly districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal. For some time past the Government has taken up the question of Mahomedan education in right earnest, and done its best to attract the Mossulman subjects of Her Majesty to the State school. But the consequence of the abolition of the Bareilly College has been to deprive the large and influential Mahomedan population of Rohilkhand of the means of giving their children a Collegiate education. This cannot be too deeply deplored, both on social and political considerations. Many people believe that a disproportionately large amount is spent on high education in the North-Western Provinces, so that the interests of the many are being sacrificed to those of the few, to the serious detriment of general educational progress and development. But this belief has no solid ground to rest upon. It appears from official returns that the total amount spent on high English education in the North Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1878-79 was only Rs. 1,61,146, exclusive, of course, of the expenditure on special Colleges for professional training. Of this expenditure, Rs. 55,648 was furnished from endowments, fees, &c., leaving about one lakh of rupees as the Government expenditure on high education in a Province containing a population of 43 millions. The Government of the North-Western Provinces cannot, therefore, reasonably urge that it is already giving a disproportionately large allotment to high education, to the detriment of the interests of the masses of the people. The Bareilly committee propose to raise a lakh and a half of rupees, and they say that if the Government will come to the help with a moderate monthly grant, the College can be revived.

It is needless to say that the efforts of the Delhi and the Bareilly committees cannot be crowned with success, unless the Government comes to their help, and contributes the grant-in-aid which will be required to keep the re-established Colleges going. A considerable endowment will no doubt be provided by private subscriptions, both at Delhi and Bareilly; but the success of both the movements will depend upon the Government giving a reasonable monthly grant. We are of opinion that the Delhi and the Bareilly Colleges should be re-established on the model of the revived Krishnagore College in this Province. The experiment tried at Krishnagore has conclusively shown that College classes can be efficiently maintained with a European principal and a good subordinate Native staff, the former teaching English and exercising a general supervision over the institution, and the latter taking up the other subjects. This plan, which has proved so wonderfully successful in the case of the Krishnagore College, can be adopted with advantage in securing the re-establishment of the Delhi and the Bareilly Colleges.

DR. HUNTER ON INDIAN FINANCE.

THE able and thoughtful speech on Indian finance which Dr. Hunter, on the invitation of the local Chamber of Commerce, delivered a Birmingham some little while ago, has recently been published in the form of a pamphlet. The speech, it will be recollected, dealt with only two aspects of Indian finance—the system of public accounts and the cotton duties. But before taking up these two matters, Dr. Hunter remarks that the Government of India now finds itself in the presence of two new forces of tremendous power, and expresses his belief that reforms must before long take place in the administration of India. The two new forces which now confront British rule in India, according to Dr. Hunter, are—Native Public Opinion and Public Opinion in England. As regards the first of these forces, Dr. Hunter observes that English education has created political aspirations in the native mind. He goes on to say:—"The children whom we have trained in these ideas are now the grown men with whom the Indian Administration has to deal. Gentlemen, I do not believe that a people, numbering one-sixth of the whole inhabitants of this globe, and whose aspirations have been nourished from their earliest youth on the strong food of English liberty, can be permanently denied a voice in the government of their country. I do not believe that races among whom we raise a gross revenue of 60 millions sterling and into whom we have instilled the maxim of no taxation without representation as the fundamental right of a people, can be permanently excluded from a share in the management of their finances. I do not believe it practicable to curtail, for long, the right of the freest criticism on their rulers, to 200 millions of British subjects who have the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright at this moment ringing in their ears. During seven centuries the Indian races bore the yoke of successive invaders. They suffered in silence. Our State education in India, and the great example of English history in time past, and of English public men in our own day, have taught the dumb to speak, and we can no longer ask them to remain dumb. It is as if you planted a palm-tree in a glass house, and watered and tended it till it grew to the roof and then banded it over with iron girders to keep it from growing any higher. We have watered it from the rivers of Western knowledge, we have thrown open the windows of its glass house, and let in fresh breezes of English liberty to give vigour and nutriment to its sap. We have watched with pride its growth as the latest and fairest product of our national genius for Colonial rule. That tree has very nearly reached the roof. You may for a time keep it down with bands of iron, and so stunt it, and bring decay upon the tips of its leaves and distort the straightness of its stem. But unless you give free play to its growth, the day will come when either its top will burst through the roof, or you will have to cut down with sharp steel the fair tree which your own hands have planted. Gentlemen, while there is still time, take off the roof. It is for the enlightened British public to decide once for all whether they should cut down mercilessly the tree of political aspirations which they have planted in India, or they should give fair play to in its growth."

Dr. Hunter next refers to the question of the representation of the Indian people in the Councils of the empire and the influence of English public opinion on the Government of India in England and India. Dr. Hunter observes that one of the Indian questions least understood in England is the great question of Indian Finance. In his Birmingham speech, however, he does not discuss this subject in all its bearings. He takes up, as we have already said, only two aspects of the question—*viz.*, the system of accounts and the cotton duties. He rightly holds that the basis of a sound system of Finance is a sound system of accounts. But, unfortunately, the Indian government, since the days of the old John Company, has never been strong in its arithmetic. Finance, though it is the pivot on which the whole situation in India turns, has always been the weak point of our present rulers. Dr. Hunter strongly criticizes the system of our Indian Public Accounts. He observes: "The main difficulty in understanding Indian Accounts arises from the efforts which have been made to present those accounts in the form most easily intelligible to the English people. The East India Company was a great merchant and manufacturer, and did its book-keeping on the mercantile model. After India passed, in 1858, to the Crown, rapid changes were introduced into the Indian accounts, with a view to exhibiting them on the same method as our English Public accounts. A principal feature in these changes was the adoption of a system which England had copied, in some measure, from France—a system which is associated with the Parliamentary labours of Sir John Bowring, and with his previous services as a Special Commissioner. Under the old system, the cost of collecting any branch of the revenue was more or less rigidly deducted from the proceeds, and only the net result was shown in the account. In the same way, any receipts under a certain heading of expenditure were deducted from the total expenditure under that heading, and only the net outlay was shown. Under the new system, the whole gross-exactions of revenue, and the whole gross expenditure, of whatever sort are shown in the account. Thus, if the gross outlay on beer for the British troops in India amounted to £300,000, and if the soldiers paid at the canteens £250,000 for the beer which they drank; the cost of beer to Government under the old system would appear as £50,000 per annum. Under the present system it would appear as £300,000 per annum, while the sum of £250,000 would appear in the Revenue Account as a military receipt. This change was carried out principally between 1859 and 1864." There can be no doubt that our system of accounts shrouds Indian finance in such mystery that no one who is not an expert can hope to understand it. Mr. Laing, in his article in the June number of the *Nineteenth Century* truly observes that Indian accounts "are often framed apparently for the express purpose of confusing, and are altered from time to time so as to make comparison of different periods difficult." Every sensible person who has experience in these matters will agree with Mr. Laing in holding that there is no inherent difficulty, in the task of simplifying our accounts, and that "it would be just as easy to present these accounts of the Indian empire in a clear and intelligible form as those of the Brighton Railway Company." The recent disgraceful disclosures of the Financial Department give emphasis to the demand that the accounts of the Indian Empire should be presented in a perfectly clear and intelligible form.

But we must tell Dr. Hunter that he is greatly mistaken if he thinks that the defective system of accounts lies at the root of the present critical condition of Indian finance. The causes which have brought India on the verge of bankruptcy are an enormous increase of expenditure; the creation of high paid sinecures for the near and dear relations of the powers that be; the waste of large sums of money on so-called reproductive public works which, in nine cases out of ten, have proved unremunerative, and on barracks and other buildings which have not stood even one single season; and above all, the unnecessary and unprovoked invasion of Affghanis*than. Mr. Laing, in his Nineteenth Century* article, has shown that the net increase of the debt of India since 1872, after making the requisite corrections for debts paid off and loans to native states and local bodies on the one hand, and diminished cash balances on the other, was in round figures upwards of 25 millions sterling. In 1878-79 heavy additional taxation was imposed; in 1879-80 an unprecedentedly large addition was made to the indebtedness of India; and it is as clear as the most elementary proposition that a similar course will have to be followed in the current financial year. Dr. Hunter was not at all justified in claiming the gratitude of the British nation for Sir John Strachey's management of the Indian finances.

It will be recollected that Mr. W. E. Forster, now Chief Sanitary for Ireland, in the course of a speech delivered at Leeds a few months ago, mentioned that Indian taxation had increased in less than 40 years from 20 millions to 64 millions sterling. Dr. Hunter proceeds to point out the mistake committed by Mr. Forster. He says:—"We have not yet received the actual accounts for 1879, but the actual accounts for 1878 show that the whole taxation taken from the people of India, including the land revenue and all other receipts of the nature of taxation, amounted in reality to only 35 millions sterling. The balance between this sum and the gross nominal revenue, which stood at nearly 59 millions in 1878, is made up of items connected with the vast mercantile undertakings of the Indian Government, and of other sums, not one rupee of which was taken as taxation. Of the 59 millions of gross nominal revenue last year, 35 millions were of the nature of taxation levied from the Indian people. A comparison such as Mr. Forster's, therefore, should have been not as between 20 millions of taxation in 1840 and 59 millions of taxation in 1878, but as between 18 to 20 millions of taxation in 1840 and 35 millions of taxation in 1878." Well, though Mr. Forster was misled by the defective system of our public accounts into the statement that the taxation of India had been run up in less than 40 years from 20 millions to 64 millions sterling, it is beyond question that there has been during this period a heavy increase in the burdens of the people. In 1840 the land revenue was 12½ millions sterling. This sum has been raised by one-third in *the older provinces;* it is well known that the revenue demand presses heavily on the people in many parts of the country, particularly in the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies where the ryotwar system prevails. The revenues from the other sources have increased still more largely. During the past 30 years the revenues from salt, customs and excise have been more than doubled. Thirty years ago Assessed Taxes yielded barely £90,000, whereas in 1879-80 they yielded £806,000. The revenue under this head has, therefore, increased more than eightfold in 30 years. The revenue derived from stamps thirty years ago was only £594,000, but the same source of income in 1879-80 yielded upwards of three millions sterling. It is true that the provinces annexed since 1849-50 have added about one-third to the existing area and about one-fourth to the population, of British India; but even making allowance for this fact we must admit that there has been a considerable increase in Indian taxation since 1840. That increase, judged on the standard European countries, may not be considered heavy. The hard fact, however, remains that India is a very poor country, and that the vast majority of her people can with great difficulty keep their body and soul together. A portion of the increased revenue is no doubt due to the extension of cultivation; but the bulk of it has been obtained by enhanced taxation.

The other aspect of Indian finance with which Dr. Hunter deals in his Birmingham speech is the cotton duties. He gives a brief history of these duties. Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister of India, revised the Indian Import Tariff, and placed it on a sound basis. That basis, Dr. Hunter tells us, had nothing to do with Protection, Mr. Wilson having reorganized the Import Tariff solely with a view to the fiscal necessities of India. But the powerful cotton lords of Manchester began to bring pressure to bear upon the Government of India to grant an exceptionally favourable rate to their goods. "By degrees the Indian Government had to yield to that pressure, not in the interests of the Indian tax-payer, but under the louder and louder demands of a powerful party in England." The duties on cotton goods were first reduced to 7½ per cent and then to 5 per cent in 1875. But Lancashire was not still satisfied. "As trade became worse in England, Lancashire again agitated for a reduction of the duty on its goods. In 1878, the Indian Government again revised its Tariff, removing many articles to the free list, and letting in the lower numbers of cotton-twist free. But even this did not satisfy Manchester, and, in March 1879, all grey cotton piece-goods, however designated, and not containing yarn higher than 30s, were exempted from the Indian Tariff." Dr. Hunter goes on to remark: "What can the unrepresented millions of India do against Manchester? It has been for them a losing battle from the commencement, and it will be a losing battle for them to the end. But the people of India, although poor, and their semi-articulate complainings have no chance as against the clear persistent voice of Manchester, deeply feel the wrong, and bitterly resent it.' Since 1869 I have attentively studied the Native Press, and I have often felt ashamed at the justice of its financial complaints. When England wished to give an unusually splendid entertainment to a European prince, say the Native Journalists, it did so out of the Indian Revenues. When England wished to make war in Abyssinia, it took the Indian troops and charged their pay to the Indian Exchequer; and so on through a list of accusations, which are repeated in every newspaper, both European and Native, throughout all India. Gentlemen, you do not realize in this country how the honour of England suffers from these accusations." Again, "No doubt the removal of the Import duty on piece-goods would reduce the cost to the people of certain classes of cotton cloths. But so also would the removal of the other Import duties lessen the cost of the competing commodities manufactured in India. Any reduction of taxation, especially of indirect taxation, reduces the cost of living. But the financier whom England has sent to India has not yet been able to find a substitute for indirect taxation suitable to the people; and before they take off the Import duties on the plea of protection, they should take off the export duties on the same grounds. If Indian opinion were represented, they would be compelled to do so.' It falls to me, as a corresponding member of the National Indian Association, to receive a number of Indian youths who come to complete their studies in this country. These young men have been trained in our own State schools, but they assure me that a conviction is spreading throughout the thinking classes of their countrymen, that the Indian finances are being dealt in the interests not of India, but of England." The plain truth is, that the Government would never for a moment have entertained the idea of remitting the cotton duties, if it had administered Indian finance in the interests of the Indian people.

Dr. Hunter holds that England has a right to lay down the great principles to be followed in Indian Finance, and to dictate to Indian Financiers that they shall levy no import duty which has, in the very least degree, a protective character granted; but can it be contended with any show of reason that the remaining portion of the cotton duties is, in any way, protective? The evidence collected by the Tariff Commission of 1879, consisting of Messrs. T. C. Hope and J. D. Maclean, conclusively shows that no higher number of yarn than 26s, is employed in the Indian mills, which are said to enjoy protection at the expense of Lancashire. When the India Government has already exempted all grey cotton piece-goods not, containing yarn higher than 30s the question of protection does not at all arise, so far as the remaining portion of the cotton duties is concerned. The duties now existing cannot be protective duties, as they are based on the finer goods. As goods of this kind are not made in India, there is nothing to protect. Dr. Hunter, however, speaks the truth, the whole truth and

nothing but the truth, when he says that the voiceless and unrepresented millions of India cannot do any thing against Manchester; and that it has been for them a losing battle from the commencement, and it will be a losing battle for them to the end. Remembering the might of Manchester and the powerlessness of the Indian people, Dr. Hunter thinks, that it might be better for Indian Government to offer to give up altogether their customs tariff of 1½ millions per annum, provided, of course, English financiers give up the million which they levy from our tea and coffee. This proposal is very taking, and Dr. Hunter eloquently dilates on the advantages which will flow from the carrying out of the measure. India will be opened up to the commerce of the world, and she would secure the free admission of all her staples into England. But what does the abandonment of the Indian customs revenue mean? We must remember that if the remaining portion of the customs duties be abolished, there is no possibility of filling the void it will leave except by still developing the system of direct taxation. Wealthy England can easily give up the million she now levies from our tea and coffee; but poor India cannot spare the 1½ millions per annum yielded by the customs revenue. No person who is not a pedant or a doctrinaire will for a moment advocate the abolition of the Indian customs revenue and the imposition of the "odious" income-tax to fill the gap thereby caused. The customs duties discharge in India the important function which direct taxation does in English finance. This was clearly recognised by Mr. James Wilson, who had come out to this country with the determination of making India a free port. The perfect unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of India was proved to demonstration in the cause of the memorable debate on the income tax in the Supreme Legislative Council in 1871, a fact which no one ought to know better than the biographer of the late Lord Mayo.

HINDU LAW.*

The subject of Hindu Law has of late engaged the attention of some of the ablest Indian lawyers on this side of the country. The lectures of Dr. Gurudas Banerji and the dissertations of Shama Churn Sircar have deservedly received very high consideration, and several essays and monographs on particular topics we have had occasion to notice from time to time with approval. We have just received from the other side of India a work of even greater value. It is a critical edition of the texts, together with English translations of the *Vyavahara Mayukha* of Nilakantha, and of the Smriti of Yajnavalkya, with references to the Mitakshara, the Viramitrodaya, the Vyavahara Madhava, the Dayabhaga, and Kamalakara. Its author, Rao Saheb Visvanath Narayan Mandalik, is a leading pleader in the High Court of Bombay, and the manner in which he has accomplished his task fully sustains his character as a distinguished scholar. The Mayukha was translated many years ago by Mr. Borradaile, but the edition did not include the chapter on ordeals, and the work was done in an unsatisfactory manner, by a person who, not knowing the language of the text, had to depend upon the interpretation of a pandit. As a matter of course there was ample room left for a revision of his work. Colebrook translated 36 verses of Yajnavalkya. Macnaughten, in the volume of his Hindu Law, gave some excerpts from the Vyavahara Kanda. Twenty years ago the late Dr. Roer and Mr. Montriou translated some selected verses from two chapters, and their work served to excite, but not to allay, curiosity. These fragments were subsequently collected and illustrated with extracts from the Mitakshara by Girischunder Tarkalankar. Thirty years ago Stenzler published a Germans translation of the entire, but it never came to much notice in this country. For an English version the entire work was never before taken up, although, along with Manu, it forms the basis of Hindu Law. We welcome, therefore, Mr. Mandalik's translation, which is clear and rigorously exact, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the law library of the Indian student. Annexed to the work is an essay on the sources of Hindu Law. It has been got up in a masterly style, and is replete with the most valuable information on the bibliography of the subject. It follows the lines of Buhler's essay annexed to the "Digest" published by him and Mr. Justice West; but the deductions contained in it are founded on original researches, and the subjects are much more varied. The Hindu belief is that, like those of every thing else, the sources of Hindu civil law are the Vedas; but for all practical purposes they may be altogether kept out of sight. They do not treat of law. Next to them the Sutras,—the Grihya the Dharma, and the Samaya charika texts,—are the most important. Each master of a Sakha prepared a set of rules for the guidance of the followers of his school, and these codes are always referred to as the primary sources of law and custom. Next came the Smritis, of which the most approved are 20 in number; but many more are still extant, and mediæval writers quote even a greater number. Dr. Stenzler enumerated 46 of these. Dr. Buhler prepared a list which included 78 names; but Mr. Mandalik shows that Nilakantha in his 12 Mayukhas, has quoted from no less than 97 authors of Smritis. Some of these texts have the epithets *Vriddha* 'old' others *Brihat* "large," added to them, and Mr. Mandalik discusses at length the questions as to, 1st—whether the two words are synonymous, and 2nd—whether the works so named have a common basis. The first he decides on the affimative "because the use of Brihat by some treatise-writers and of Vriddha by others, in citing one and the same text is a proof that they were used synonymously." This, we think, is not conclusive. As different recensions of one author it is by no means extraordinary that all or some of the recensions should include the same verse. Take for instance Manu. The Bhrigu text, the Brihat text, and the Vriddha text, are all presumed to contain the same matter with additions or alteration in some parts, and in quoting from one recension an author by no means implies that the excerpt does not occur in others, and to assume that it does, is to assume more than the premiss would justify us to do. With reference to the second question. Sulapani and Viramitrodaya hold that the epithets imply different periods in the lives of the same authors. Mr. Mandalik demurs to this. He says:

> This theory, plausible as it does look, does not commend itself to my judgment—I., because it leaves out of account the names which have Brihat prefixed to them; II, because it is inconsistent with the special mention of Vriddha, Satatapa in the opening verse of the Smriti found under that name in the University Collection, and 'of Vriddah Gargya in the Mahabharata Anusasanika Parva (l. 165 p. 1 line 15), where the whole name appears clearly as the designation of one individual; III., the indiscriminate use of *Brihat* for *Vriddha* would be unaccountable if Vriddha is interpreted as signifying 'old,' as Messrs. West and Buhler have done (see their Introduction p. 16 note *a* to the Hindu Law, second edition). For these reasons I am inclined to hold that such works are productions of different individuals, and that their being named after the same author is due to the (n: being an expansion or an epitome of the other. I am confirmed in this opinion by [a likelihood of the terms *Brihat* and *Vriddah* being epithets more of the works than of the authors, just as a similar prefix *sloka* (metrical) in words like sloka-Gautama and sloka-Vasishtha undoubtedly is.

To us the solution appears to lie in a different direction. It is certain, that the texts of Manu and Yajnyavalkya, as we now have them, are metrical reductions from ancient and now lost, texts, probably the Grihya and the Dharma Sutras, and in the Introduction to Bhrigu's edition of Manu it is distinctly mentioned that before it there existed other and more extensive recensions. The same fact is also indicated in the introductory portions of some of the other Smritis, and the obvious conclusion is that the principles inculcated by Manu and others in their Grihya, Dharma, and Samayachara Sutras, (mostly now lost) were put in digests (mostly metrical) and of these the oldest got the name of *Vriddha*, and the largest *Brihat*, while the smallest, got currency under the name of the author without any distinctive epithet. Mr. Mandalik discusses several other questions relating to the chronology, history, and bibliography of Hindu law, but we have no space at command to notice them. He brings a well-stored and critical mind to his task, and has laboured hard and with no little success to unravel the tangled knot of Indian history. We congratulate him on his learned work, and strongly recommend it to the notice of the student of Indian law. Indian antiquarians and students of history will also find it exceedingly useful.

* Hindu Law of Mayukha and Yajnavalkya, with an Introduction. By Rao Saheb Visvanath Narayan Mandalik. C. S. I. Bombay 1880.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

We learn that the Revd. Barmizd has been deputed by the Patriarch of the Armenian Church to appeal to the Indian public for help on behalf of the starving people of Kurdistan, where a severe famine is now raging, and from which thousands of people are dying from hunger and starvation. We would exhort the charitably-disposed public of India to respond to the appeal.

We understand that on account of the recent discovery of large stamp frauds in the Patna district, the Government of Bengal has considered it necessary to institute a searching enquiry as to the extent of the frauds. With this view it has appointed Babu Shyamadhub Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, to hold a special local investigation. We think the Government has made a good selection. Babu Shyamadhub is an intelligent young officer of great promise.

We understand that Mr. E. R. Douglas, hitherto officiating as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, has been confirmed in that post, and Mr. P. Sheridan, Chief Superintendent of the T. P. Office, now styled Inspector General of Railway mail, since he has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Deputy Director General. Mr. Sheridan will continue in his present office, and Mr. Hind, who was appointed in Mr. Sheridan's place, will perform the duties of Assistant Deputy Director General. The other important change which marks the last days of Mr. Monteath's administration of the postal Department, is the change of the system of accounts and the appointment of 16 travelling Inspectors of postal accounts for all India, who will be called Superintendents. They have been distributed at the number of 3, 2 and 1 according to the extent and importance of each postal circle and sub-circle. These travelling examiners of accounts will be constant travelling officers without any head-quarters, and will be selected from the present staff of Superintendent of postal divisions according to their aptitude in the account business.

The Government of Bengal absolves the Magistrate of Pooree of all blame in his interference with the Juggernath Car of Pooree. We give the Government letter below:

To the Magistrate of Pooree.

Dated Calcutta the 7th August 1880.

Judicial.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 264LF, dated the 19th ultimo, submitting a copy of a report made by you to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division of the circumstances under which you considered it necessary to stop temporarily the drawing of the Juggernath Cars at Pooree, until the Temple authorities had remedied certain defects which had been repeatedly pointed out to them, and which rendered the cars unsafe.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Temple authorities are entirely to blame in the matter. The dragging of the cars in the condition in which they were on the 9th ultimo would in all probability have resulted in loss of life and after the fatal accident that occurred last year, the manager should have carried out your instructions without hesitation long before the date fixed for the procession.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. M. RISCH,
Under-Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

The Magistrate's explanation is appended to the Government letter. We abstain from comments on the Magistrate's report till we hear from our correspondent on the subject. Both sides of the case should be placed before the public.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. Gonesh Wasudeo Joshi of Poona. He was a man of simple habits but of ardent patriotism. He was not a fussy man, he did not aspire to be an oracle or an orator, he did not stump or spout, he loved quiet solid work, and did much good by his unostentatious labours in the Puna Survajanik Sabha. We first cultivated his acquaintance when he came to Calcutta about three years ago to agitate the question of the Stamp duty for arbitration bonds. He was a great advocate of Arbitration Courts and laboured hard and long to simplify the course of justice through these courts. His fertile brain was full of practical suggestions on practical questions. His latest papers were on the Probate Bill and on Agriculture which we noticed in these columns. He was blessed with an angelic wife, whom we offer our sincere condolence on the heavy calamity which has befallen her.

AS WE had anticipated, the official report of the Budget meeting of the Suburban Municipality has proved to be incorrect. At the last meeting of the Corporation two Commissioners challenged the record, and the Chairman apologized for an omission. He also admitted that the correspondence regarding the Vice-Chairman's salary, which he had withheld from the Commismisioners on the ground of its belonging to the Magistrate's office, was intended for the information of the Commissioners, and promised to lay it before them. It has since been published, and it shows that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were wrong in attempting to force the Commissioners to pass the Budget with the contested salary item in it. The principal subject of discussion at the last meeting was a memorial from the Rate-payers' Association of Bhowanipur, praying that the system of election be introduced in the appointment of Ward Committees. The V. C., in submitting the paper, remarked that "he might candidly say that he should not be in favour of the proposal, for he did not see that it was likely to do any good, nor did he think that the example the sister municipalities had shown was one that they should emulate in the matter of election of Commissioners or for the Ward Committees." He was followed by Babu Jodulal Mullick, who, while disliking elections, was for dallying with the question for a while, just to humour the petitioners. Babu Preonath Mullick, professed his willingness, to discuss both sides of the question, but he was apparently convinced of the utter futility of the proposal, for he had varied statistics and unlimited figures to prove that two and two did not make four. Babu Jagadanand Mookerji was more pronounced in his opinion, "he had been always opposed to this system, both at this Municipal meetings and elsewhere in Calcutta. His views were different from those who thought there would be some success in the elective system, and from his own experience, which extended over a period of 20 years, he was perfectly satisfied that the system would not work, and that the country was not yet ripe for it." He had, nevertheless, some weakness in the dallying line. How the Babu acquired his twenty years experience of elections he did not condescend to explain to his brother Commissioners. See-say that the Calcutta system of election was one of four years' standing and the Serampore one of six, he could not have watched it for 20 years unless it be in Europe. There was doubtless municipal election in Calcutta in the early part of Lord Dalhousie's reign; but that was long before the limit of 20 years. It is well, however, to throw in the weight of one's alleged experience to turn the scale. The Rev. Mr. Paine was even more emphatic than the Babu. "He avowed himself as entirely opposed to the elective system in Government." This would imply that he would have knocked the House of Parliament, the American Congress, the Reischrath and the French Senate all into a heap if he could, but he abstained. Nay he too was for a little dallying. The Chairman followed. "He was not disposed to promote discussion of the question. In addition to this he was not only the chairman of Commissioners, but Magistrate of the district, and he would be sorry to give consent to a movement which he did not think would commend itself to the authorities," the same authorities which took the trouble to frame a law for the purpose. He could, however, scarcely do otherwise, seeing that even in England election had hustled out a distinguished member of his own service, a live Baronet, and obliged him to seek shelter in a neighbouring hotel; and rotten eggs, shillelahs, and broken heads were the frequent concomitants of contested elections. As a Bengal Behar and Orissa Justice of the Peace, his ideas naturally turned towards peace, and he could not conscientiously approve of any measure calculated to import to Bengal the electioneering rowdyism of election-loving England, though that be his native land. He must have thought, too, to compare little things with great, that had members of Parliament been appointed by Lord Beaconsfield, instead of being elected, there would have been peace, prosperity and progress, and three millions of money would have been saved every five or six years, to the infinite benefit to the cause of morality. Unfortunately the meeting was equally divided, and he had to cast in his lot with the electioneers. The Committee appointed, however, includes all the opponents, with two good men and true, Col. Nichols and Mr. Blackburn, and it is not difficult to guess what the report of the Committee will be like. The petition is certain to be rejected, and we shall not regret it. We think the Rate-payer's Association was badly advised to make a fuss about amateur scavengering, for we have a notion that elected scavengers are not likely to prove useful. It should try to do something to do away with the present system of nomination by the Vice-Chairman of his own harum scarum *apkawastas*. It was rather remarkable that after his loyal adehesion to the Majesty of Municipal authority, Babu Jagadanand should move for information and enquiry about the loss of the Municipal account books, and favoured systems of contracts; but the Nemesis soon overtook him.

AT THE LAST meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was read a letter from the Bengal Government, commenting on the action taken by the Commissioners on the water-supply report. The Government is very much dissatisfied; 1st because the report was sent back to the Committee for reconsideration; 2nd because the Committee was strengthened by the addition of several new members. It amounts, says the Government, to opening the whole question *de novo*. The letter in substance is a reproduction of para 18 of the Government resolution on the last annual report of the Corporation, and being in so far uncalled-for, an idea has got abroad that it is an inspired one designed to bring on a circumvention. But we are not disposed to believe that it is so. Government cannot but take a deep interest in the important question, and must be anxious to see this measure carried out as soon as possible. But as the old adage has it, "the greater haste the less speed." The question raised by the Government about the supply of filtered water to the Suburbs, causes a complication which cannot but cause considerable delay. The scheme as first prepared by Mr. Kimber, included estimates for the supply of the Suburbs, but the Suburban Municipality declared it would not have any thing to do with it, as it could not afford to pay for it. Now the Government is in a manner driving the Calcutta rate-payers to pay the cost of the works for their neighbours. This they cannot but resent, and their representatives will be wanting in their duty to them if they yielded. A change in the Municipal Act might give power to the Calcutta Corporation to tax those people of the Suburbs who used municipal water, but, bearing in mind the fact that the assessed value of suburban houses is far below that of Calcutta houses and size for size they are spread over a much larger area, involving the necessity of extensive piping, it is certain that the Calcutta rate imposed on the Suburbs would not cover the interest on the necessary outlay. At present filtered water is sold to the suburban people at the rate of 16 kalsis to the pice, but the quantity sold is small, and that shows that the demand is limited. By the way, in the last annual report of the Suburban Municipality there is a scheme described for bringing water from Ichapur through an open canal which it is supposed would entail a small expenditure, quite within the means of the people concerned. If so, why are they to be taxed heavily for what they can get at a moderate cost?

WITH reference to the announcement we made last week we have much pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following extracted from the London *Daily News* of the 16th ultimo:

"The Maharajah Ramanath Tagore.—A meeting of the committee charged with the duty of providing a statue of the Manarajah Ramanath Tagore was held on Wednesday at Mr. Geflowski's studio. The gentlemen present were: Lord Northbrook, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Arthur Grote, and Mr. John Dacosta. Mr. Geflowski's work was warmly approved by the Commitee. The statue, which is in white marble, is said to be an excellent likeness. It is intended for the Town Hall of Calcutta, and will be shipped within the next eight or ten days. The statue was on view at the studio of the artist for a week, and the public were invited to inspect it by an advertisement in the *Times*.

WE HAVE received by the last Mail a second Parliamentary Bue-Blook containing further correspondence relating to the estimates for the War in Afghanistan. This correspondence begins with the despatch of the Government of India dated June 1, 1880 to the Secretary of State for India. Sir John Strachey's minute with connected papers, and Lord Lytton's minute of May 26th 1880 on the same. These have been already communicated to the Press in India, and published in the Indian and local *Gazettes*. It contains also a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated June 7, in which Lord Hartington directs the Government of India despatch of 4th May last. Besides telegrams coming down to 2nd July last, we have here an extract from the last despatch of Lord Lytton's Government, which is both explanatory and apologetic. It ends with the paragraph sixth which runs thus:

In the light of subsequent events, we entirely share Lord Cranbrook's regret that we did not arrange for a loan in India as part of the programme of the year; but, with reference to paragraph 14 of Despatch No. 119, we desire to explain that the course which we took was not based upon any intention to borrow a very large sum in 1880. On the contrary, the general prospects of our finances seemed so favourable, that we had some hope that we might avoid borrowing in 1881 also, and certainly did not anticipate that we should have to borrow more than 2½ crores in that year, unless some unforeseen calamity such as war or famine should occur.

But the most valuable paper in the correspondence is the memorandum of the Financial Secretary of the India Office which we present below:

"The total cost of the war in Afghanistan, excluding the expenditure on frontier railways, was given in the financial statement as 676,381*l.* expended in 1878-79, 3,216,000*l.* estimated for 1879 80, and 2,090,000*l.* estimated for 1880-81, making a total of 5,982,381*l.*, or say 6,000,000*l.*

In the telegram of the 22nd of June, the total grass cost (that is, without allowing for extra receipts from railways and telegraphs) is estimated at 15,000,000*l.* shewing an excess of 9,000,000*l.* over the former estimate. If a reform which has been suggested by the Financial Member of Council be carried out, by which the military expenditure would apparently be brought into the accounts at a much earlier date than before, the portion of the excess so brought to account in 1879-80 would be 5,500,000*l.* By this alteration the sum of 71,164,000*l.* shewn (on page 47 of the correspondence laid before Parliament) as "Imperial expenditure" in that year, would be increased by 5,500,000*l.*, a corresponding reduction being made under the heads, of "other deposits repaid and advances made" and "balances" Thus, the war expenditure brought to account to the 31st of March 1880 would be nearly 9,500,000*l.*

The cash balance in India was, on the 31st of March 1880 about 1,183,000*l.* below the estimate of February. It has since been strengthened by the loan in India, of which the proceeds will amount to about 3,229,770*l.* On the other hand, the war disbursements in 1880-81 would, under the suggested reform be 5,500,000*l.* instead of 2,090,000*l.* or an excess of 3,410,000*l.* over the provision in the budget. Adding this last 5,500,000*l.* to the former expenditure of 9,500,000*l.*, the total becomes 15,000,000*l.* in the three years.

To this excess of 3,410,000*l.* must be added 260,000*l.* granted for frontier railways; but an extra receipt of 300,000*l.* seems to be expected from railways and telegraphs. Thus there will be a total amount of 3,370,000*l.* to be provided in the current year, if the present estimates of the Government of India regarding the war should be realised, and if in other respects the anticipations of the budget estimate should prove correct.

It is uncertain what amount of bills will be drawn in 1880-81; but, on the assumption that the drawings will be reduced to 15,000,000*l.*, the cash balances in India on the 31st of March 1881 are now estimated at 12,000,000*l.*, or about 556,000*l.* higher than the estimate of February last.

The above is transparent enough and require no comment.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.

Simla, July 31st.—Quetta, July 31st.—No direct news from our army at Kandahar has been received, but native sources do not describe General Burrows' defeat as crushing They say that the British cavalry and guns were induced to follow the enemy's cavalry, who pretended to fly and led them into a complete ambuscade. Ayub's army then delivered its attack and our troops suffered very severely in officers and men. The battle that was then fought resulted in our retirement on Kandahar, but Ayub's army suffered much. This report, though received from several sources, requires confirmation. A party went out from Chaman to assist and bring in the detachments at Gatai. All have since arrived in Chaman without casualties.

Kabul, July 30th.—The chief political officer leaves this evening for Kila Haji, and will have an interview with the Amir at Zimma to-morrow and Sunday. Arrangements are being made for his being received in General Gough's camp for a formal and ceremonial visit on Monday morning. All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are tranquil.

Simla, August 1st.—The latest reports from Quetta indicate that Ayub Khan's troops did not follow up the British retreat, and that General Burrows has brought a force into Kandahar.

3rd.—The following from Colonel St. John has been received from Kandahar, dated the 29th July :—General Burrows marched from Kushki Nakhud on the morning of the 27th, having heard from me that Ayub's advanced guard had occupied Mawand. About three miles from the latter place the enemy's cavalry appeared advancing from the direction of Haidarabad their camp on the Helmund, ten miles above Girishk. The artillery and cavalry engaged them at 9 A. M., and shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared and formed line of battle, seven regiments, regulars, in centre, three others in the reserve ; about two thousand cavalry on the right. four hundred mounted men and two thousand Ghazis and irregular infantry on the left ; other cavalry and irregulars in reserve ; five or six batteries of guns including one of breechloader, were distributed at intervals. Estimated total force twelve thousand. The ground was slightly undulating ; the enemy being best posted. Till 1 P. M., the action was confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by the enemy that our superior quality of armament failed to compensate for the inferior number of guns. After development of rifle fire our breechloaders told, but the vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and Ghazis along the front caused the native infantry to fall back in confusion on the 66th abandoning two guns. The formation being lost the infantry retreated slowly and in spite of the gallant efforts of General Burrows to rally them were cut off from the cavalry and artillery. After severe fighting in inclosed ground General Burrows succeeded in extricating the infantry and brought them into line of retreat. Unfortunately no efforts would turn the fugitives from the main road, waterless at this season. Thus the majority of casualties appear to have occurred from thirst and exhaustion. The enemy's pursuit continued to ten miles from Kandahar, but was not vigorous. The cavalry and artillery and a few infantry reached the banks of the Argandab, forty miles from the scene of action at 7 A. M., Estimated loss killed and missing, 66th 400 Grenadiers 350 Jacob's Rifles 350 Artillery 40 Sappers 21 Cavalry 60. Officers killed or missing :—Blackwood, Osborne and Maclane, Artillery ; Henn, Engineers ; Galbraith, MacMath, Garratt Cullen Roberts, Reyner, Honeywood, Barr and Chute 66th Owen 3rd Cavalry ; Hinde and Whitby Grenadiers ; Smith Justice and Cole. Jacob's Rifles. Wounded Fowell Artillery ; Lynch and Preston, 66th ; Anderson and Grant, Grenadiers ; Iredell, Jacob's Rifles. Provisions and ammunition are plentiful at Kandahar.

3rd.—A strong division of all arms under command of General Roberts is prepared for immediate march on Kandahar from Kabul.

4th.—Quetta, August 4th.—Native messengers bring news of Ayub Khan's movements, state that up to the 1st August his army was at Sangbar, the leaders were in perplexity, not knowing whether to advance or remain where they were. Ayub's loss was very heavy. The messengers say he had no hope of successfully attacking Kandahar. The news, of course, requires confirmation. The Thall Chotiali garrison arrives to-day at Hurnai ; they have met with no opposition from the people, who have, on the contrary, assisted the march of the force. A third detachment of the 2-11th Regiment arrived at Quetta yesterday, 2,500 transport bullocks have safely reached Sibi from Sagan through the Murri hills. News from Kabul states that the Amir is still at Ag-Serai. General Gough's Brigade has returned to Sherpur. The Viceroy has received the following message from Her Majesty the Queen Empress :—"My heart bleeds for the loss of so many brave officers and men. Pray express my sympathy and anxiety for the wounded."

7th.—From Colonel St. John, Kandahar third August, Beyond slight skirmishes between country people and troops covering working parties nothing has occurred last three days. Ayub reported to intend reaching Kohkaran to-morrow or next day, no news from Chaman or Kelati Ghilzai since occupation of the city. Preparations for defence proceeding satisfactorily. All buildings out side the walls being demolished, with very few exceptions, entire Pathan population has left or been expelled from the city ; wounded officers doing well colors of both Sixty sixth and Grenadiers lost. Accurate loss not yet ascertained, but estimate already given not far wrong—about 1100—out of 2800—killed and missing. News from Kabul states that Sirdar Aziz Khan has been deputed to accompany General Robert's force. The Amir is sending in transport animals and supplies, he has moved to Killa Murad Beg six miles nearer to Kabut, which he will enter immediately after the departure of British troops next week. He will at once establish postal communication with Peshawar he is detaining the Principal Ghilzai chiefs in camp until the army has reached Gandamak.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 7th August, 1880.

The epitome of our commercial intelligence, for the week closing this day, has been no better than the previous one, less disposition to operate either on imports or exports has been the characteristic feature of the period under review. Piece-goods continued in less request and transactions were confined chiefly for 8½lbs Grey Shirtings, Madapalloms, and T. cloths to a small extent. Yarns import low 40s. found buyers even at slight advanced rates. Country manufactured 20s. and 10s. have also met with better enquiry at higher rates.

Exports.—Tea 12,856 chests were offered at the public sale held on the 5th of August, all were sold, with the exception of 704 chests there was a good demand at a lower range of prices of half to one anna per lb.

Jute has been coming in more freely and prices have been easier at the close of the week they stood 3-11 @ 4-12 for low to good.

Oil-seeds. Lin-seeds alone attracted more notice than the rest and a fair amount of business done at prices 4-5 @ 4-7.

Wheat also found some enquiry and limited transactions took place at the last rates.

In Rice about 40,000 bags of 2 mds. of all descriptions found buyers at about previous prices.

Money-market remained unaltered.

Government-Securities met enquiry at the beginning of the week and prices somewhat hardened but towards the close demand subsided and rates were easier.

Joint-Stock Shares market has been inactive.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Negapatam Reading, Club.....	6	10	0
A. A. Wace Esq., C. S, Sooree.....	3	4	0
A Narasamiengar Esq., Tutor to H. H. The Moharaja of Mysore.....	14	0	0
Head Master, Bhastara School	6	10	0
Chairman, Raneegunge Municipality.....	3	0	0
Baboo Ashootosh Addy, Rungpore.....	13	4	0
„ Oshinycoomar Goho, Sylhet.....	13	4	0
„ Tarrucknath Dutt, Burdona.....	5	4	0
„ Nobinkrishna Banerji, Circle Officer Jessore.....	15	0	0
„ Dwarkanath Mookerji, Ghatal.....	6	10	0
„ Lokenath Roy, Buxar.....	2	0	0
„ Chundercoomar Dass, Backergunge.....	13	4	0
„ Modoosoodon Mohapattar, Cattuck.....	6	10	0
„ Gobindchunder Dutt. Ghateswara.....	10	0	0
„ Prosunnocoomar Mojoomdar, Chandpore	13	4	0
„ Hurreecoomar Dutt, Tippearah.....	6	10	9
„ Denonath Mojoomdar, Darjiling	10	0	0
„ Annodapersad Dutt, Dinagepore.....	10	0	0
„ Nrisinghanarain Panjah. Burdwan.....	5	0	0
„ Shamkishore Bose, Phulbari.....	7	12	0
„ Obhoychurn Mookerji, Sumbhor	3	4	0
„ Tareenychurn Chatterji, Nobodeep	13	4	0
„ Banymadhub Singh, Sewan.....	13	4	0
„ Rajoninath Ghose, Diamond Harbour...	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 4, 1880.

GENERAL,—Mr. L. C. Abbott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo.

Mr A. W. Paul, Assistant Commissioner, on Survey duty in the district of Darjeeling, is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, *vice* Mr. L. C. Abbott.

Captain A. E. Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. R. H. Renuy is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, and is posted to the Palamow Division of the Lohardugga district on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector' Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Moulvi Faizuddeen Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C) of 1868.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Serampore division of the Hooghly district.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Dutt, First Grade Canoongoe, Jungipore, was employed as a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Moorshedabad, from the 22nd April last to the date on which he was relieved by Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Hooghly, having resumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 9th idem, is cancelled.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford reported his departure from India on furlough on the afternoon of the 10th ultimo.

Mr. H. Lee Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Purgunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in Calcutta and the 24-Purgunnahs.

Moulvie Mohamed Serajul Huq, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Devendro Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector for the trial of rent suits.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon-Major J. J. Wood, Officiating Superintendent of Vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. W. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Rajmehal, in the district of the Sonthal Purgunnahs.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Mitford Hospital at Dacca:—Mr. Michael Sarkies, Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Baboo Brojendro Kumar Roy.

The furlough for one year granted to Dr. V. Richards, Civil Medical Officer, Goalundo and Kooshtea, under the orders of the 5th ultimo, will have effect from the date in August next on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon-Major J. J. Wood, Superintendent of Vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Probode Chunder Bose, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle, is allowed leave for fifteen days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 27th April last.

Assistant Surgeon Sonatan Bysack is allowed leave for one year, under section 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 6th December 1879.

Advertisements.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The remitter of an inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post card which will be delivered to the payee with the money order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

Simla, The 26th July 1880. } E. R. DOUGLAS, Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Head Clerk and Accountant for the District Engineer's Office, Mymensingh. Salary to commence at Rs. 40 per month. He must give a Security of Rs. 500 in cash.

No candidate need apply unless he is thoroughly acquainted with, and has had practical experience in an Executive Engineer's Office P. W. Department or in District Engineer's Office for at least 2 years as accountant. Increase of salary depends on ability and satisfaction given.

Applications with copies of testimonials shall be received by the undersigned up to 1st September 1880.

R. WALLNUTT,
District Engineer Road Cess Committee.
Mymensingh, 31st July 1880.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY LD.

NOTICE.

Subject to the inspection and approval of the Government Consulting Engineer this Tramway will be opened for Traffic from Silligorie to Ghyabaree (22 miles) and possibly to Kurseong on Monday the 16th instant.

For further information apply to the Traffic Superintendents of the E. B. Railway Sealdah, the N. B. S. Railway Saidpur, or to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company at Silligorie, Kurseong or Darjeeling or to the undersigned.

Calcutta, 5th August 1880. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ON SPIRITUALISM"

BY

P. C. MITTRA.

Price 6 annas. Postage 6 pie.

To be had at 20, Nimtalah Street.

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Mymensingh District during the cess year 1880-81.

2. Tenders must be in the P. W. D. Form No. 7M.

3. Amounts of allotments Rupees 15,000.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Amount for earth work including Timber bridges &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh to Chorkhai Road ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Charkhai to Teersal Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Chechoa to Gatari Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Muktagach to Gatari Do ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
Mooktagacha to Bashati Do ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Shibgunge to Phulbaria Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Dhitpure to Mallickbari Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Gaffargao to Usti Do ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
Durgapure to Ghatigram Do ..	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Do to Ferungpara Do ...	400 0 0	400 0 0
Ramgopalpure to Dobakhola Do ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kendua to Cherung Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge to Harnar Bazar Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road within Khaydar Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Do from Ramgopalpure main road to Ramprosad Gope's House	100 0 0	100 0 0
Ramgopalpure to Bhownipure road ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road from Simlabari near Shoobarnakholly road to Jhowail	700 0 0	700 0 0
Kanihari to Kustia Road ..	200 0 0	200 0 0
Debogram to Phulbaria Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge roads ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Road within Kanihari ...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Nowapara Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Kalibari to Kanihari Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Muktagacha to Bagunbari Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Road from the Brahamaputra river side crossing the Shubarnakholly road near Jail and passing through villages of Kasar, Golkunda &c. joining the Take Road near Distillery	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Rasulpore to Rampore Bazar ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Dhala to Rasulpore ...	400 0 0	400 0 0
Kakyli Bazar to Tarakandi Bazar road and thence to Shambhugunge Do	900 0 0	900 0 0
Kashtollah to Demrah De ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Dewangunge to Ishurgunge Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Chechooa Bazar to Dullah Do ...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Dapunea branch Road ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Grand Total	15000 0 0	15000 0 0

4. Works to be commenced by the 1st November 1880 earth works to be completed by the end of February 1881 and timber bridges by the 1st May 1881.

5. Earnest money according to Form No. 7M. to be forwarded with each tender.

6. Further particulars to be obtained in the District Engineer's office Mymensingh.

7. Tenders to be addressed District Engineer, Road Cess Committee Mymensingh for submission to the Chairman Road Cess Committee.

8, All tenders to be submitted on or before the 21st September next.

9. The Chairman, Road Cess Committee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

R. WALLNUTT, C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer, Road Cess Committee.

Mymensingh, The 22nd August 1880.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the Directors have, under rule 6 of the Articles of Association, made the first call of one rupee per share payable on or before the 20th day of September next.

By order of the Directors.
BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.

Bengal Banking Corporation "Ld."
No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta,
The 6th August 1880.

FOR SALE.

A Brownberry, by Collins	Rs.	350 0 0
A do. by Winser	„	180 0 0
A t n blind Gharry	„	135 0 0
An Eastman's Office Jaun, varnished ...	„	200 0 0
A Small do.	„	140 0 0
A powerful B. S. B. Gelding, warranted perfectly quiet and steady in gharry and in excellent condition	„	225 0 0
2 Sets English plated single harness each.	„	30 0 0
1 do. do. Brass do.	„	26 0 0

Wanted Cows giving milk .....
Apply—No. 28, Mott's Lane.

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIOUS FEVER!

A certain cure for Malarious Fever with enlargement of the Spleen or Liver, Anæmia, Jaundice &c. Per bottle Rs. 2-4.

Cure guaranteed.

Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.

☞ * Means Price including Packing and Postage.

Satisfy your curiosity by reading a New Novel, the like of which you have not read in your life.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.—A New Novel translated from the French. This is one of the greatest and most wonderful Novels ever printed, having already attained a sale in France alone of over (100,000) **one hundred thousand copies.** The most extraordinary work ever written. Full of incidents of nature and art, dramatic, narrative and pictorial. The Author's themes, aims, method and performances excite the widest attention and the liveliest discussions throughout the whole of Europe and America. *Readers will find the book, a curiosity, to say the least of it.* Price—*Paper Cover*, Rs. 1-8., *Rs. 1-12. *Bound copies*, Rs. 1-12., *Rs. 2-0.

☞ *"Delay not a moment to read this book, if you like to get rich and drive away your misfortunes."*

HOW TO BE WEALTHY—Being a Guide to Fortune for Everybody. Containing the most *Essential Rules*, and *Practical Hints, and Suggestions* for success in life, and directing the Ways and Means—*How to Earn*, *Save*, *Invest*, and *Increase Money*, and thereby *live comfortably* upon a substantial Income. A Book for persons of all ages and circumstances. "Each day new *wealth* without their care provides. They lie asleep with prizes in their nets." Price, Rs. 2. *Rs. 2-4.

THREE WAYS OF LIVING,—A very useful and instructive book of advice to all. Price As. 8., As. 10.

Lewis and Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months'; 6% on six months'; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'.

Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.

No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

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DEAR SIR,

It is with mueh pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

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MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
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Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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